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CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1907.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ONLY communications relating to the news columns
should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and ad-
dresses with communications addressed to the
Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good
faith.

All letters for publication should be written on
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BIRTH.

On June 14th, at the Victoria Hospital, the
wife of Mr. McI, MEMBER of a son.

1079

HONGKONG OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 17TH, 1907.

As an indication of the perverse spirits with
which China has to deal in her path towards
reform, we may point to a recent attempt to
amend the tariff for inland telegrams which
has been so high as seriously to hamper the
trade of the country; and not only to do so
but as a natural sequence to prevent the
revenue from this source ever reaching a
paying standard. The revenue derived by
the Government from its system of Imperial
Telegraphs has, in fact, never had fair play;
and has never repaid the country for its
outlay; though doubtless individuals, and
more especially the late Director, and a few
of his friends, have contrived to feather
their nests to some purpose. When first
China found herself at war with France,
and afterwards with Japan, the construction
of telegraph lines impressed itself upon the
Government, and there were found no
obstacles of Fengshui or omens against
foreign innovations to stop the way. Tele-
graphs had not been introduced for the
benefit of trade, nor were the interests of
merchants at all considered in their con-
struction. It was seen, indeed, that some of
the expenses of keeping up the lines might be
got back if they were thrown open to the
public, and so a tariff, needlessly high, if the
object of the lines were mercantile, was
decided on, seemingly in consultation with

the manager of the Great Northern Line
who for reasons of his own did not care to
see too low rates in contrast with those of
his own company. Whatever was the in-
tention of the Government with regard to
the lines, the accommodation of the public
was the last thing that entered its mind, and
so from the very beginning the control of
the telegraph became a private affair in the
hands of the appointed Director, the then
well-known SHENG SWANHEW, more fre-
quently known by his usual title of SHENG
TAOTAI. Following the customary practice
of Chinese Government appointments,
no accounts were required to be kept
by the Director making his own private
arrangements at Peking, and for the rest
pursuing the good old plan of appropriating
all he could. Manifestly under this happy-
go-lucky system, it was SHENG's interest to
say as little as possible about tariffs, and to
make as few changes as possible, lest too
much attention should be drawn to the little
perquisite. But naturally he had to pay
for keeping the affair dark; and one
of the little exactions that he found him-
self unable to control was that every official
who fancied that he had influence at Peking
conceived himself entitled to use the line for
his own private purposes; and under the
pretence of sending Government messages
insisted on using the line as his own private
property. It is one of the worst features
of such a system of finance that it opens
the door to all manner of irregularities, and
SHENG's control of the telegraphs was on a
par with all the rest of the financial
administration of China. At last matters
came to a crisis, and SHENG, who, in spite
of his nominal promotion to the rank of
Kung Pao, has been steadily losing ground
at Peking, was relieved of the office, and a
new Director under a salary of £1,000
per annum appointed, TAO TAI YANG
WANGCHUN. Apparently TAO TAI YANG
possibilities in the affair which SHENG has
been anxious to conceal, and his first act on
taking over the administration has been to
boldly memorialise the New Board of
Communications for permission to reduce
by fifty per cent. the present charges. For
some time, it may be remembered, the same
SHENG SWANHEW has been also at the head
of the railway administration, and appar-
ently the same system has been in full vogue
there. There is at least little doubt that
the Government has never received its fair
share of the traffic receipts, while the whole
thing has been carried on in an equally
ignorant and wasteful manner, and prefer-
ence have been the rule all round, while no
encouragement has been held out for whole-
some increases. The Government has been
it is true, largely to blame itself for killing
the growing goods traffic by the exaction
of like charges, but the mischief thus done
has been small in comparison with that due
to the other abuses which under the family
system of SHENG have grown and fattened
round the railway administration. But
SHENG is by no means disposed to permit
his carefully cherished system of exploitation
of the revenues of China to be extinguished
without a struggle, and there are many
more such as he who are prepared to come
to the rescue of a system under which they
have grown fat. What is it to them that
the country has been suffering, if they, the
cream of the land, have grown fat? SHENG
at all events is determined to have the last
word; and there are plenty more who will
back up his protest against the new scheme
of the nominees of the Board of Commu-
nications. YANG, the new Superintendent of
the Telegraphs, is to have a salary of a
thousand taels per month; doubtless SHENG
and such as he will inveigh against the
extravagance of such salaries; why a
Viceroy is not allowed such a salary,
and YANG, who is only a Taotai, is to
be placed under the new régime
over the head of a Viceroy: the very idea
is iniquitous. Of course Peking can see
through this very thin veil of reasoning
but Peking has its own reason for joining
in the remonstrance. SHENG had his own
reasons for approving of the old régime:
the Government of the country, it is true,
did not as a Government grow fat on the
system, and was always out at elbows; but
here again there was a distinction, and a
very pointed one. The Government of
China as a whole is very different from the
Government as a collection of individuals,
and SHENG, and those like him, recognised
the distinction. A hint that SHENG was
getting richer than was fair was now and
then found effectual in deflecting presents
towards the Capital, and we have had recent
evidences that even Princes of the Imperial
blood are not unhardened against their
acceptance. Now TAO TAI YANG, though he
might officially send far more money up
to Peking, was out of his thousand taels per
month manifestly incapable of making a
present of an odd lakh now and then to a

Prince, or it might be a favourite eunuch,
or even occasionally the President of a
Board; and all these in their heart of hearts
will most assuredly feel themselves bound
to support SHENG KUNG PAO's protest.
Reform has, in fact, as we have mentioned
repeatedly, to begin at the head. It is
useless trying to reform a poor taotai, who
however individually honest cannot be
expected to stand the racket of opposing
the higher powers. The Board of Com-
munications is doubtless talking a business-
like view of the situation. The revenue of
the Telegraph Administration is capable of
great increase, and the increase is to be
gained by a reasonable reduction of the
present excessive charges, and the abolition
of preferences; but both these things imply
interference with practices dear to the
highest in the land. The same may be said
of the Railways, and the Customs, and the
Likin, in fact of every branch of the
Administration.

Unfortunately the higher we go the more
powerful are the SHENG KUNG PAO tribe
and the larger are the masses of the world-
be-recipient. We fear TAO TAI YANG and
the Board of Communications will still have
an anxious time before them, before the
Telegraph System is reformed.

Saturday's three cases make the plague total
at date 88.

Yesterday morning the German steamer
Chooing was docked at Kowloon, and will
shortly be surveyed.

Mr. Schelte Swart has been appointed
Vice-Consul in charge of the Consulate of
Sweden during the absence on leave of Mr.
Gustav Harling, with effect from the 15th
instant.

Mr. L. E. Brett, sanitary inspector, was on
the occasion of his wedding, last week, pre-
sented by the members of the Civil Service Club,
of which he has been secretary for four years, with
a silver tea set and silver rose bowl.

It is notified in the Gazette that at the ex-
piration of three months from 10th June the
Victoria Necropolis Company, Limited, will,
unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck
off the register and the company will be dissolved.

H.E. the Officer Administering the Govern-
ment has been pleased to appoint, under Sub-
section 22, Section 37 of the Merchant Shipping
Consolidation Ordinance, 1893, (Ordinance No.
10 of 1893), Mr. J. W. Kew to be a surveyor of
boilers of unlicensed steamships under 60 tons
burden.

An enjoyable smoking concert was held at the
Kowloon Docks on Friday night when the
winners in the recent billiard handicap at the
dock were presented with their prizes. The
Carmichael Cup went to Mr. G. S. Webb, the
second and third prizes being taken by Mr. J. C.
Gow and Mr. W. J. Crawford respectively.

It is notified in the Gazette that the names of
the following Companies have been struck off
the Register:—1. The Tang Yik Marine, Fire
and Life Insurance Company, Limited; 2. The
Tao Sang Steam Launch Navigation Company,
Limited; 3. The East Sunrise Fire and Marine
Insurance, Exchange, Mortgage and Godown
Company, Limited; and 4. The Hankow Daily
Times Company, Limited.

Two of the many war medals struck by the
Japanese Government in commemoration of the
recent war between Japan and Russia have come
to Hongkong. One was received by Captain
Arthur Hart-Synnot who was a military attaché
with the second army. The other went to Mr.
F. L. Pratt, editor and part proprietor of *Who's
Who in the Far East* and assistant on the
Editorial Staff of the *China Mail*, who went to
the front as war correspondent for the *Sydney
Morning Herald* and other Australian papers.
The medals, with which were sent two diplo-
mas, are cast from cannon captured from the Russians,
and are gilded. Attached to them is a green
ribbon with blue stripes and white borders.

The Gaels in London met last month in
solemn convocation to discuss the future of
"Gaelic", which is Gaelic for Scotland.
There were two scores of them, of whom nearly
half were "bairn lasses", and they gathered
in the fine old Scots Corporation Hall in
Crane-court, Fleet-street, where, beneath the
massive royal arms, such phrases were hurled
about as "feudal system of the Sassanach",
and "hideous fabric of a foreign Power." Mr.
Gillies, a Gael who has crossed the Tweed,
read a paper in English on the Gaelic move-
ment, in which, with a gravity worthy of Mr.
Bernard Shaw, he scolded his brother
"Anglicised Scots" bitterly lamented the
"denationalisation" of the modern Highlander,
and made a forceful appeal for the revival of
the Gaelic language, the re-Gaelicisation of Scot-
land, and the throwing off of the brutal English
yoke. He lashed these "Anglicised Scotsman",
who, he said, take only a sentimental interest
in the Gaelic movement, and give it "spasmodic
and unreliable" aid. He declared that the
people in Scotland who do not speak Gaelic
are only fit to be called "North Britons", and
are "on a par with the Chinese soldiers at
W. H. Hwai, who used mongrel pidgin English." The
Gaelic language is, he added, the "secret
power" by which Gaelic would forge the
weapons which would "break into as many
fragments as a potter's vessel the hideous
fabric of a foreign Power." "Scotsmen are
sick of the Union and wish to be free," he
cried, and he looked forward to the time when
they would achieve the national independence
for which Bruce fought and Wallace died.

Last week a Chinese woman residing at 4
Ma Hing Lane, Watchet, awakened in the
early hours of morning to be confronted by
three natives who had forced an entrance into
her flat. Evidently the intruders were bent
on robbery, as nothing was found to be missing
when assistance was called. The woman,
however, was brutally attacked. She states that
one of the men seized her by the throat, while
the other two proceeded to belabour her with
sticks. She was then knocked down, and her
assailants were proceeding to bind her when
they were disturbed and desisted. The Police
believe her story to be the cause of the onslaught.
Two of the men have been arrested, and the
other is expected to be captured shortly.

H.E. the Officer Administering the Govern-
ment has given his assent in the name and on
behalf of His Majesty the King, to the fol-
lowing Ordinances passed by the Legislative
Council:—Ordinance No. 6 of 1907.—An
Ordinance to authorise the Hongkong and
Shanghai Banking Corporation from time to
time to increase the Capital of the said Corpora-
tion from the sum of Ten Millions of Dollars
to a sum not exceeding the sum of Twenty
Millions of Dollars; and to continue incorpo-
rated for a further term of 21 years; and to
continue in force for a further period of 21
years the provisions of Section 3 of the Hong-
kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation
Ordinance, 1894, with regard to the Excess
Issue of Bills and Notes payable to bearer on
demand. Ordinance No. 7 of 1907.—An
Ordinance to amend the Law relating to Bills
of Exchange.

LAWN BOWLS.

The match between the Civil Service and the
Kowloon Bowling Clubs which took place at
Kowloon on Saturday afternoon resulted in a
win for the home combination by thirteen
points. Considerable interest was manifested
in the meeting and opinion based on the form
shown by the Civil Service in their previous
matches with the Police, favoured the chances
of the visitors. Both teams turned out fairly
strong and a very even game followed. Up till
the eighth or ninth end the visitors were
slightly ahead, then the Kowloon men improved
their position and obtained the lead, only to fall
behind again a few ends later. Towards the
closing stages it was seen that Milroy's team
and Brett's were evenly matched, as also Han-
derson's and Wheel's, but that Kelly's rink was
proving too much for Ritchie's which was about
ten down. It therefore fell to Pettie's rink to
save the situation, and right well they did
it. They gave their opponents a crushing
defeat, 38 points to 10, and secured their
victory for their side. There was a large
attendance during the afternoon and hospitality
was dispensed to the visitors and their friends.
At the close of the match complimentary speeches
were made by the presidents of both clubs and
the hope was expressed that the return match
would soon be played at Happy Valley. Up till
now honours are divided between the two clubs.
The scores were:

KOWLOON.	CIVIL SERVICE.
G. R. Edwards	J. Colles
A. V. Austin	R. Palmer
R. H. Baxter	R. Duncan
A. Ritchie, (skip)	W. H. Kelly, (skip)
J. Ramsay	A. Pile
W. Hutchison	R. Hudson
G. M. Haxton	C. H. Parkinson
J. Henderson, (skip)	J. A. Wheel, (skip)
W. Taylor	C. Bond
W. J. Crawford	P. R. Adams
F. H. Dixon	M. Melver
A. A. H. Milroy, (skip)	L. E. Brett, (skip)
J. C. Gow	G. Dawson
A. Ramsay	G. Haddock
W. Russell	R. Fenton
T. Pettie, (skip)	W. Fincher, (skip)
86	73

GENERAL KUROKI IN NEW YORK.

Most of the New York newspapers devoted
long leading articles to the visit of General
Kuroki and the Japanese warships.
The *Evening Post* said:—Coming as it
does immediately after the disgraceful San
Francisco school incident, the presence of the
Japanese visitors is "particularly grateful, since
it gives us the opportunity to convince those
that the mass of the American people by no
means sympathize with the Russett and Solmists
graters of San Francisco and their obedient
school board."

The *Post* remarked that no American can
point to a single unfriendly act on the part of the
Japanese, and that the talk of war has been
entirely American. "The truth is that the
influence of no nation today is more pacific
than that of Japan."

The *Brooklyn Eagle* said that to the coming
of General Kuroki there was attached a peculiar
significance that lifted the occasion into the
realm of the unique. "He is the first Oriental
who has ever come to us with a reputation built
upon the overthrow of a Western Power. In
that fact, as he personifies it, we find the
symbolism of a new civilization, or of an ancient
civilization galvanized into new and strange
vitality, a civilization so marvellous and so strong
in its brief development that the Western
world hardly yet knows how to measure it. For
the possession of that civilization Japan is
indebted to what the contemporary opinion of
that country regarded as the unwarrantable
intrusion of the United States."

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N.Y.K. str. *Aki Maru* (American Line),
left Shanghai for this port on the 14th June
and is expected here to-day.

The N.Y.K. str. *Bombay Maru* (Bombay
Line) left Shanghai for this port on the 15th
June and is expected here to-morrow.

The I.G.M. str. *Scharnhorst* left Shanghai
on Saturday the 15th June at 9 a.m. and may
be expected here to-morrow at 7 p.m.

The I.G.M. str. *Prinzess* carrying the Ger-
man Mail with dates from Berlin of 21st May
left Singapore on Friday 14th June 5 p.m. and
may be expected here on or about Wednesday
the 19th June a.m.

The I.G.M. str. *Prinz Sigismund* left Kuei-
chow on Saturday the 16th June at daylight
and may be expected here on or about Thursday
the 20th June a.m.

The C.P.R. str. *Empress of Japan* left
Yokohama for Vancouver at 10.30 a.m. on
Friday the 14th June.

TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

HANNERMANIA.

LONDON, June 15th.

The Premier has given notice that
he will move his resolution on the
24th inst., restricting the power of the
Lords to alter or reject Bills within
the limits of a single Parliament.

SAN FRANCISCO.

LONDON, June 15th.

The Major of San Francisco, Mr.
Schmitz, has been convicted on
charges of extortion.

JAPAN.

Tokyo, June 15th.

His Majesty held another council
yesterday, which was attended by the
Elder Statesmen, the Premier, and the
Ministers for Foreign Affairs, Finance,
and the Navy.

[REUTERS' SERVICE.]

TRIAL OF ANARCHISTS IN MADRID.

LONDON, June 15th.

The trial of anarchists concluded yester-
day. The journalist Nakers, who assisted
Moral to escape, after his attempt on the
life of the King and Queen of Spain, was
sentenced to nine years, two others received
the same sentence, and the rest were
acquitted.

THE WINE GROWERS TROUBLE.

LONDON, June 15th.

Eighty more Municipalities resigned yester-
day evening.

LATER.

LONDON, June 14th.

M. Clemenceau, in a circular letter
refuses to accept the resignations of the
Mayors of Municipalities, declaring that
they are really directed against the Parlia-
mentary Regime, and the Republic. He
warns the Communes that they will damage
nobody but themselves, and finally appeals
to their patriotism to withdraw the resigna-
tions. The letter, generally, was returned
unopened.

PRINCE FUSHIMI.

LONDON, June 13th.

Prince Fushimi has visited the Niagara
Falls.

MUNICIPAL CORRUPTION IN
SAN FRANCISCO.

LONDON, June 13th.

Mr. Ruef, who was convicted of Municipal
corruption in San Francisco, has testified
that he gave Mr. Schmitz a half share of
two amounts, \$5,000 and \$8,000, received
from the French restaurants.

RUSSIA.

LONDON, June 13th.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs, M.
Iskowsky, speaking on the Budget Com-
mittee said that Treaty of Portsmouth was
regarded originally as only a temporary
trial, but that view was now changed, and
there was a profound belief in the stability
of Russo-Japanese relations.

THE FRANCO-JAPANESE
AGREEMENT.

LONDON, June 13th.

M. Pichon, Minister of Foreign Affairs,
has announced that he has proposed to
Japan, a simultaneous publication in Paris
and Tokyo, of the Franco-Japanese Agree-
ment on Monday.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

LONDON, June 13th.

The Emperor Francis Joseph has received
Inspector General Nishi of the Japanese
Army.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN IN
MANCHURIA.

LONDON, June 13th.

A telegram from St. Petersburg states
that a Russo-Japanese agreement regarding
the working of the Chinese Eastern and
Southern Manchurian railways has been
signed.

THE RED CROSS CONFERENCE.

LONDON, June 14th.

The Red Cross Conference has received
with acclamation, and have referred to the
Committee, an invitation to hold a con-
ference in Japan in 1902 1912.

MACAO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

June 14th.

PUBLIC GRIEVANCES.

The fix of the Public Works Department
has gone forth that all the houses in this city—
they number over five thousand—must be white-
washed within a month! A census of houses, it
will be observed, is hardly lacking in our P.W.D.
It is all the more apparent when you note the
raucous state of many of the public buildings,
and the public would like to see the Government
showing the way more by example than precept.
There is, for instance, the ruin used as the public
gaol, and also the St. Agostinho barracks at
the top of Rua Central, both of which have been
condemned by former Directors of Public
Works. The streets on which these buildings
abut are always crowded with people and should
they collapse, we may expect to hear of loss of
life as well as much damage to private property.

I may at the same time direct the attention
of the authorities to the unprotected state of the well
in the centre of the square at Barra da Fruita.
The stones that formerly covered the mouth of
the well have long since been broken, and as
the P.W.D. neglected a very obvious duty to
the public who frequent the square, some
merciful Chinese have covered the mouth of the
well with a big fowl's cage to prevent anyone
falling in. This public notice of the matter, I
hope, will induce the P.W.D. to give the matter
its attention.

THE PUBLIC GARDEN.

It is satisfactory to be able to say a good
word about one at least of our Government
departments. Certainly the way in which our
only Public Garden is kept is highly creditable.
I doubt if anywhere in the Far East the traveller
will find a Public Garden which equals Macao's
San Francisco Garden.

A NEW TAX.

I foreboded in my last that in order to
provide a fund for the payment of interest on the
loan for rebuilding the gaol new taxation would
probably be necessary. The Lei Senado must
be hard put to it when they begin by imposing
a tax of 50 cents a month on each bicycle kept by
dealers for hire! These dealers already pay to
the Fazenda an annual license fee, and the new
tax will not add to the coffers more than
about two hundred dollars a year. Moreover,
the tax will fall mainly on the soldiers and
sailors stationed here, for they are the chief
patrons of the dealers, and, of course, the latter
will put up their prices to cover the amount of
the new tax.

PLAGUE AND RESUMPTION SCHEMES.
The Government having completed arrange-
ments for the resumption of the principal seat
of the recent epidemic of plague in the village
of Mongha, cleared the entire area by fire last
Wednesday.

TAXATION AND DWINDLING TRADE.
The business community is anxious to know
what measures the Government propose to
adopt to induce the Chinese Merchants to
return to the city. In consequence of the
harsh treatment to which their families were
subjected on the outbreak of plague, they
left the city in considerable numbers, and the
ever-increasing taxation of trade doubtless
makes them hesitate to return. The sight of
so many Chinese shops and private residences
closed up is deplorable.

The Chinese residents, by the way, are daily
making a great deal of noise just now by way
of thanks giving for the extermination of the
plague epidemic.

DON VOYAGE.

Colonel Greenfield de Mello who was sent
out by the Central Government to inspect the
fortifications etc., having completed his arduous
duties is about to return home. He will
doubtless be able to report that he found every-
body in the best of health.

THE FRANCO-JAPANESE ENTENTE.

The Paris correspondent of a London paper
says:—A portion of the European Press has
gone altogether astray in attributing to exalted
British influence the original idea of the Franco-
Japanese entente. It had been in the air for
some time past. In 1895 I was invited to
a small dinner party given at one of the large
restaurants at which Mr. Violon, the former
Japanese Ambassador in Paris, Baron Suyama,
the proprietor of one of the large Paris
newspapers, and a few others were present. I
cannot say that the dinner had been given
expressly to discuss the desirability of a
Franco-Japanese rapprochement, but it so
happened that little else was spoken of
during the dinner, and my impression at
the time was that our host had invited us
especially for that purpose. It was, however,
necessary before all to find a basis for such an
entente. That was not easy. But meanwhile
the relations between Tokyo and Paris had been
improving, and eventually the last trace of any
feeling that may have arisen during the Russo-
Japanese war completely disappeared. The
same cordiality that existed before the war was
once more restored, and Japan, who had been
sometimes called the France of the Far East,
manifested a desire to extend and fortify her
economic ties with the French Republic.

At last the conversion of the Japanese loan
afforded the desired opportunity. Mr. Kuroki,
the new Japanese Ambassador, found the
French Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Pichon,
well disposed towards the principle of the trans-
action. There is a superabundance of money
in the French market, and Japan is a great
country with a brilliant future before it. M.
Pichon is too good a man of business not to
have pointed out at once to that for a service of
that kind France would in any case expect re-
compence on the part of Japan, and will, no
doubt, on due consideration, have submitted to
Mr. Kuroki the basis of the treaty about to be
concluded, which secures for France every material
advantage and gives Japan more than she had
asked or hoped for.

This is, briefly and substantially, the history
of the Franco-Japanese entente. At an early
stage of the post-war project was, I
believe, submitted to the British and Russian
Governments. Although it met with their full
approval, it was the first they had heard of it.
Two contracting parties thus required no
prompting to establish by such means as the
approaching entente a mutually profitable and
advantageous agreement. This information
should put an end to the random stories as to
the idea having originated with friends of
France and Japan not directly concerned.

NEW NAVAL DOCK OPENED.

On Saturday afternoon the new Admiralty Dock, which has been in course of construction by Messrs. Pritchard, Lowther & Co. for the last three years received its baptism. The sluice gates were opened about 1.30 p.m., and the water was allowed to run in slowly, so slowly that it will be several days before the dock is filled and the large caisson is floated into its groove. The dock thus opened is one of the greatest engineering achievements in the Far East. The caisson, which bears the entrance has still to be removed, a work which will occupy another six months and the permanent pumping machinery remains to be installed. The dock is 550 feet long at the bottom, has an entrance of 95 feet, is 70 feet wide on the floor and 110 feet at the top with a depth of water on sill below very low springs of 30 feet. It is constructed with concrete and granite, and the floor consists of 14 feet of rammed concrete and masonry, while the side walls are 37 feet thick at the bottom, gradually diminishing to 10 feet at low water level. The centre of the dock is about 380 feet from the western boundary of Murray Road while the distance from the dock's centre to the Western wall on the tidal basin is 305 feet. Unlike other docks here the new structure has all sorts of stairways and tunnels alongside which give easy access to the various portions. Certainly the dock, with its solid masonry looked very fine. The largest battleship built can be admitted at the lowest state of the tide, though it is reported that the dock will not be used for two years yet. The tidal basin, which is already completed, has a water surface of 9 acres, a uniform depth at low water of 32 feet, and at one time will accommodate a battleship and several other large vessels undergoing repairs or refit. The wall of the tidal basin is built of concrete and dressed granite, while from a minimum depth of 40 feet to low water level the walls are of concrete blocks from five to seven tons weight, the superstructure being of massed concrete faced with granite. The total estimated cost of the Naval Yard Extension works was over £1,200,000. It will be remembered that the great initial difficulty lay in finding a foundation and after a considerable sum had been spent in this work it was decided to pile the foundation. For this purpose borings were utilised. Naturally these difficulties added enormously to the cost, which has naturally exceeded the original estimate. The concrete blocks used in the construction works are from the quarry at Matankuk, at which works over 2000 blocks were turned out monthly. Over 250,000 feet of dressed stone was used in the dock, while the sea walls required more than 60,000 cubic feet. Notwithstanding that the construction work is almost completed, some time must elapse before the permanent pumping machinery and the plant necessary to undertake the repairs of ships is installed. In the afternoon Messrs. Pritchard, Lowther & Co.'s staff, together with a number of visitors, drank success to the new dock, and Messrs. Pritchard, Lowther & Co., the contractors.

DRAGON BOAT FESTIVAL.

The Dragon Boat Festival was celebrated on Saturday with some of the old time picturesque at Aberdeen, and as usual attracted a large number of visitors, which included His Excellency the Acting Governor, Mrs. May, and a large party. Three boats all belonging to the neighbourhood of Aberdeen participated in the day's proceedings, and with Inspector Dymond directing the arrangements the events were perhaps more orderly than they would have been without European supervision. There were four races, and in all the excitement was of the keenest. Victory did not always rest with the same boat, and at the close it would probably be found that honours were fairly even, an exception perhaps being made in favour of the lucky crew which secured the special prize presented by His Excellency. The winners in this instance were also rewarded with the hearty plaudits of the many onlookers, launches from Hongkong being particularly numerous. As the long boats, with their upright crews were paddled through the water, and the gongs were beaten, the spectators realised the strangeness and novelty of the sight, but as the gongs were beaten quicker and the paddlers increased their exertions they further marvelled at the speed at which the rather frail craft attained. Fortunately nothing occurred to mar the pleasantness of the spectacle, and while the visitors returned homewards the Chinese prepared for further revelry. Most of the Chinese throngs remained open all through Saturday night and Sunday morning. Each boat is nearly a hundred feet long, and is propelled by sixty paddlers, the men sitting in pairs. Other men standing up urge the paddlers by waving fans and yelling, while a man standing amidships beats a gong to time them. The time of one race, as counted by Professor Dyer Ball, was about 84 to the minute, but the men sometimes manage more than that. It may be pointed out, however, that the blades are slightly clipped, and the stroke is a short one. The pace, fast as it seems, is not up to that of a well-rowed eight oar race. The dragon's head and tail affixed to the respective ends of the boat were all that was left, with the team of course, to remind spectators that it was a barbaric spectacle. The old array of flags was missing, and the sight of European policemen acting as starters and the big crowd of steam launches, robbed it of much of its old impressiveness. The dragon boat, to truly ports and foreign settlements at Peking, is going the way of the Malay prahu, the South Sea war canoe, or the Barman paddle race.

Mr. Haynes, who is venturing the position of manager of the Hongkong Hotel, was presented by a number of the hotel residents last night with a handsome silver salver and a cheque, to mark the esteem in which he was held during his term of office. The silver bore the words, "Presented to Mr. and Mrs. Haynes by the residents of the Hongkong Hotel."

COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

AN ALL-BRITISH MAIL ROUTE.

The Colonial Conference devoted most of its attention to a discussion of Mr. Deakin's resolution in favour of an "all-British" mail steamship route linking up Australia and New Zealand with the Motherland, via Canada. It has been erroneously stated (says the Press Association) that the Government has accepted Mr. Deakin's proposal in this matter. The position of affairs is that as a result of prolonged consideration of the Australian Premier's proposal, the Government submitted an alternative scheme in the form of a resolution favouring full inquiry into the subject, investigation of matters of cost, and to ascertain what contribution should be made by the respective Colonies towards the outlay. Mr. Deakin withdrew his own proposal in favour of the Government's resolution, which was then unanimously adopted. It is understood that the inquiry will be vested in a departmental committee under the name of the Colonial Office and that the Board of Trade will be represented, while the Agents-General of the Colonies will also attend. It should be noted that acceptance of Mr. Deakin's proposal would have committed England and the Colonies definitely to the scheme without regard either to total cost or to the contribution of the Colonies concerned. It is also important to remember that there is an existing contract with the Cunard Company for the carriage of Australian mails via New York, and this existing arrangement would come into conflict with Mr. Deakin's proposal. Sir Robert Bland brought forward the question of Newfoundland fisheries and the kindred matter of treaty rights. No formal resolution was proposed, however, and this part of the discussion was regarded as more or less of a private confidential matter. The question of the communication of the Colonies was also discussed, and it was suggested that there should be an interchange of officers as between the Mother Country and the Colonies in order that each may learn something of the methods of the other, with a view to co-ordination and greater uniformity of practice. A few other outstanding matters were also brought under consideration, including probably the question of cable intercommunication, in connection with which subject the question of wireless telegraphy would almost certainly come before the Conference. A few valdictory speeches were expected.

THE LATE PRESIDENT CABRERA.

Our telegram mentioning the assassination of the Guatemalan President on June 12th was a sequel, it appears, and not a complete short story. A telegram from Guatemala stated that Estrada Cabrera, President of Guatemala, narrowly escaped assassination April 30. He left his private residence at 7.30 in the morning for his customary drive, accompanied by his staff. While passing along Seventh Avenue, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth Streets, an explosion, at first supposed to have been caused by a bomb, occurred, killing the horses attached to the presidential carriage, wounding the coachman and injuring several staff officers, including General Orellana, the chief of staff. The President, who was not injured, displayed great presence of mind. Alighting from the carriage he inspected the surroundings and then returned on foot to his residence. A careful examination showed that the explosion and been caused not by a bomb, but by a mine. The conspirators dug a tunnel from one of the houses under the roadway and connected them by a wire with a battery in a house and from there discharged the mine. Many suspects have been arrested, but it is not known whether the would-be assassins are among them. The President received many congratulatory messages on his escape. Cabrera was elected President of Guatemala on September 9, 1898, succeeding President Barrios, and in March, 1905, he assumed the Presidency for a second term. He is said to be very unpopular. He was reported to have been shot at and wounded in April, 1905, and the following month it was again rumoured that an attempt had been made to assassinate him.

KING EDWARD AND PRINCE FUSHIMI.

Prince Fushimi was the guest of the King at a State banquet given in his honour at Buckingham Palace, to which the principal members of the Government and the Opposition and other distinguished persons had the honour of being invited. Covers were laid for some 60 guests. The King, in proposing the health of the Emperor of Japan, said:—"I rise to propose the health of my ally, his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Japan, and I thank him most cordially for the high compliment he has paid me in sending his illustrious and distinguished relative, Prince Fushimi, on a special mission here. 'It will be my earnest endeavour, and I speak on behalf of all my people, that his visit here may be agreeable to him in every way. 'I am glad to have the occasion to also express my warmest thanks for the magnificent hospitality which his Majesty extended to my nephew, Prince Arthur, when he went on a mission to Japan to convey the Order of the Garter to his Imperial Majesty. 'I can only wish that Prince Fushimi, in returning to his native land, may carry away a same agreeable remembrance of this country as my nephew carried away of Japan. 'I give you the health of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Japan.' Prince Fushimi in reply said:—"Je suis profondément touché par les paroles si aimables et si cordiales de votre Majesté, et tout particulièrement par les sentiments qu'elle a bien voulu exprimer à l'égard de mon auguste oncle, l'Empereur du Japon. 'Je suis très honoré d'avoir cette occasion de visiter en personne la Cour de votre Majesté. 'J'ai pu ainsi confirmer ce que j'avais déjà su avant de quitter mon pays, que la haute place que l'Empire Britannique dans le monde, est l'écoulement de la grandeur de caractère de son souverain qui régit dans la cour de son peuple. 'Avec la permission de son Majesté l'Empereur de votre pays, Messieurs, de la part de votre oncle, j'ai la haute de la prospérité de leur illustre famille."

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BANDMANN V. DALLAS.

ALLEGED SCANDALOUS LETTER. DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

At the Calcutta High Court before Mr. Justice Chitty, Mr. Stokes, instructed by Mr. Grimley, of Messrs. Orr, Digram & Co., applied, on behalf of the defendant in the suit of Maurice Edward Bandmann v. Henry Dallas, that the plaintiff did not disclose any cause of action and should be taken off the file, and that the plaintiff's letter of the 1st July, 1905, might be expunged from the plaintiff as being scandalous and unnecessary for the purpose of the pleadings. Mr. Stokes said that this was a suit for dissolution of partnership and for taking of the partnership accounts. The plaintiff had also brought a suit against Dallas in Penang and had obtained an injunction. Chitty, J.: It is extremely inconvenient to try one suit here and another in Penang. Why should not both suits be tried here? What I should like to do is to make some reasonable order that these men should have their differences settled here in this Court. If they meet each other to a certain extent with that view I think something may be arrived at without detriment to either side. Mr. Stokes: That is rather difficult. They are in (Australia in keen competition for the theatrical agency of this province. Chitty, J.: What has that got to do with it? The agreement is over now. Mr. Stokes remarked that Dallas had also had a suit in Penang against Bandmann. That suit in Penang there was also intended to be a claim for a large sum as damages in respect of a breach of a contract in regard to the rights of certain plays which belong to Mr. George Edwards. His Lordship might have heard that Edwards brought a suit in the Chancery Court, London, against Dallas for using those plays which Dallas believed his partner Bandmann had obtained a right to play. George Edwards obtained an injunction against Dallas, but on producing in London proof of this partnership agreement, George Edwards said he would not press his claim for damages if Dallas paid the price. That was really the substance of the Penang suit. Chitty, J.: There is no reason why it should not be transferred here. Mr. Stokes: There is another matter. Chitty, J.: You object to an alleged scandalous statement? Mr. Stokes said that was so. Here the plaintiff, rightly or wrongly, relied on two letters making up his case of action as to the dissolution of partnership. Under section 50 of the Civil Procedure Code the letter of the 1st July, 1905, should not form part of the plaintiff. Chitty, J.: Why not? Mr. Stokes: Because it contains defamatory and irrelevant statements. Chitty, J.: I very much regret that people should write to one another in a heated or angry manner, but if that letter contains defamatory matter that is no reason why it should be kept back. Mr. Stokes: He has set out the whole of that defamatory statement. That is contrary to the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code. Chitty, J.: If the matter comes here would you not have to read that letter? Mr. Stokes: Yes. Chitty, J.: The Code does not prevent a man from making out any letter in his plaint. Mr. Stokes: There is an express provision to that effect in the case of defamatory matter. Chitty, J.: There is no provision that a man should keep back anything. (Laughter.) Mr. Stokes pointed out that there was a distinction between putting a document in evidence and putting it in a plaint. Chitty, J.: I am not prepared to dispute that. If you like to sue him for defamation for putting that in his plaint you may do so, and that will make a further end of it. Mr. Stokes: That suit is already filed and will come on in due course. Mr. Stokes submitted that the statement complained of contained in the letter in question was absolutely irrelevant matter. He cited a decision of Mr. Justice Kaye in 55, "Law Times," page 343, in support of his contention that this letter should be expunged from the plaint. Mr. Stokes: Suppose this letter contained an allegation that my client was a thief. Would your Lordship have allowed it to stand? Chitty, J.: In that case a part of it might have had to be excluded. Mr. Stokes: That is why I say your Lordship should decide whether the whole of this defamatory statement should go in. I submit it is grossly improper. Chitty, J.: It has a connection with the matter in issue. Mr. Stokes: No; the whole of that letter must go out of the plaint. Chitty, J.: That is absurd. That letter is the main cause of action. Mr. J. G. Bagram, instructed by Messrs. Sanderson and Co., appeared for the plaintiff, Bandmann, and submitted that this application was not bona fide. The real object was to try and get this case off the file, and give preference to the Penang suit. His Lordship then passed the following order:—"It is perhaps to be regretted that the defendant should have brought this application before the court, because the possible effect of it will be to give further publicity to the matters which he professes to wish should not be disclosed. But now that the application has been made I must, of course, consider and decide it. The first question is whether the plaintiff discloses any cause of action. The defendant maintains that it does not and asks that it should be taken off the file. To that I cannot possibly accede. The plaintiff disclosed the partnership has been dissolved, and though that will be a matter for trial, and though the facts may be so or not, it is none the less a distinct allegation of a cause of action which the court cannot disregard. Now, personally, I can see no objection to the plaintiff putting out in his plaint a letter which may constitute a contract or may amount to a cancellation of contract. These letters may, it is true, be annexed to the plaint, but the statement in the plaint being a simplified form of the statement contained in the letters or a paraphrase. But I do not think that that justifies the plaintiff in setting out a letter which contains not only the facts on which he relies, but something more and especially when that something more is in itself unnecessary but contains scandalous or otherwise improper assertions. Looking at this letter of the plaintiff of the 1st July, 1905, which he has set out at length in paragraph 4 of the plaint, I am of opinion that the only portion of that which is material to the present case is the first portion ending with the words 'disconnect my name with yours.' The subsequent portion contains a number of charges against the defendant in respect of which the plaintiff claims no special relief in this suit, and which, in my opinion, are entirely unnecessary for the purposes of the present case. There was no necessity for the plaintiff to have included that portion of the letter, and I think that it ought not to have been included. I therefore think that the plaint should be returned for amendment by

expunging from that letter, as set out, the latter portion beginning with the words 'No wonder you changed your mind.' The order then will be that the plaint will be returned for amendment. I will reserve the costs. Indian Daily News.

PRINCE FUSHIMI AND THE JAPAN SOCIETY.

Prince Fushimi of Japan was present on May 15th at the 16th annual dinner of the Japan Society, held at the Hotel Metropole. Baron Komura, the Japanese Ambassador (president of the society) occupied the chair, and the company included Admiral Baron Yamamoto, General Baron Nishi, General Sir T. Kelly-Kenny, Lord Redeford, Admiral of the Fleet Sir E. Seymour, Mr. S. Nagasaki, Rear-Admiral the Hon. S. C. J. Coe, Sir Joseph and Lady Dimdale, Baron Kikuchi, Sir L. and Lady Alma-Tadema, Sir George Huxley Chubb, Major O. H. H. Sir Charles Tabor, the Hon. Arthur Walsh, Sir Claude and Lady Macdonald, Mr. St. Bala, Colonel Matsushita, Commander Kato, Captain Uchida, Mr. Sakata (Japanese Consul-General), Sir T. Jackson, Count Mitou (first secretary, Japanese Embassy), Mr. T. Matsudaira (second secretary) and Mrs. Matsudaira, Mr. Gaskell, the naval and military attachés of the Japanese Embassy, Mr. A. Dwyer, Mr. Charles Holme (chairman of the council), Mr. W. Croxall and Mr. K. Nojima (hon. secretary), and Mr. A. E. Dwyer (assistant secretary). The chairman, in proposing "The King," said that King Edward was a monarch who had aroused the admiration of the world, and the toast was one which was always received with the utmost cordiality at dinners of the society. Sir Claude Macdonald proposed the next toast, "The Emperor of Japan," and it was met with enthusiasm, the Japanese national anthem being played meanwhile. Lord Redeford proposed "His Imperial Highness Prince Fushimi." He said that was a red letter day in the history of the society. For the first time in its annual dinner banquet was honoured by the presence of an official representative of that great dynasty, the origin of which was lost in the dim clouds of the remotest antiquity. Prince Fushimi came the accredited envoy of the august sovereign who was this country's good ally across the seas. He came here to put the seal of good will and friendship upon the two great maritime nations of the world. (Cheers.) Prince Fushimi, responding in Japanese, said:—"I offer the president and the members of the Japan Society my hearty thanks for the cordial welcome and hospitality extended to myself and to the members of my suite. I have heard so much of your society and of the success in its good work of encouraging the study of our Fatherland amongst our friends in the West, thereby cementing the valuable relations between our two countries, a fact which naturally appeals to me and evokes my warmest wishes for every success and prosperity to this society. I consider myself very fortunate to be in London at the time when this interesting banquet takes place, and to be in the midst of this Japan in miniature in this great metropolis of our allied nation. (Cheers.) Baron Kikuchi proposed "The Japan Society." Mr. C. Holmes responded, and announced that a telegram had been sent to the Emperor of Japan, stating that his health had been drunk at the dinner. The Japan Society of Tokyo had telegraphed the one word "Kansai." Sir Trevor Lawrence proposed the health of the president.

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OUTSPOKEN COLONISTS.

The general feeling of disappointment at the failure of the Imperial Conference to achieve anything of real value to the Empire was voiced in no uncertain manner by Mr. J. Jackson, the Premier of Cape Colony; Mr. Deakin, the Premier of the Transvaal; and Sir William Lyne, Australian Minister for Trade and Customs. The keenness of their disappointment is evidenced in their speeches, which may be summed up in the following phrases:—"Mr. Deakin: We have asked and asked and asked in vain that this question should be brought to a practical stage, and now it is to occasions like these that we are compelled to resort. Mr. Jackson: The stumbling block to obtaining material results is the Free Trade doctrine preached by the Chancellor of the Exchequer and his colleagues. Sir William Lyne: So far as Australia is concerned the dominant question has been that of Preference, a question which has been so callously received. 'For twenty years past these Conferences have taken place but to now no definite action has resulted,' said Mr. Jackson. 'What has been obtained as the result of the present Conference? We have obtained the alteration of one word, and nothing more. That sounds meagre, but it is a step quite worth our journey over here, for we have practically emancipated the Conference from the magic of the Colonial Office. 'Future conferences will be of Governments between and with Governments. We have now established the status of British dominions overseas. But we want even more—we want machinery to make the Imperial Conference an effective consolidation of the Empire. 'The stumbling block to material and practical results is the Free Trade doctrine preached by the Chancellor of the Exchequer and his colleagues. When I listened to Mr. Asquith's clear, able, lawyer-like sentences laying down the law, which is immutable, of Free Trade, I could not help thinking that that kind of localism and insularism must lead to the production of the same type of citizens who caused the ruin of the Dutch Empire a couple of centuries ago. Mr. Deakin, like Mr. Jackson, was received with ringing cheers on rising to speak. 'We do not ask the people of the Motherland to accept a theory, but to judge the facts,' he said. 'The immutable law of Mr. Asquith is immutable only in this country. Every foreign country without exception ignores it, and every one in the Colonies—men of English blood—ignores it also. 'Our fathers thought our commerce worth fighting for with a strong hand. And is it not worth fighting for by these means to which every civilised people resorts? We have asked and asked in vain, that this question should be brought to its practical stage, and now it is to occasions like these that we are compelled to resort. 'I hope the next Conference will be held without banquets, not in the parliamentary session, but at a business time of the year for business purposes. 'I think the next Conference will be held in the light of day when the eyes of the people of the United Kingdom may be on the representatives from overseas, and, incidentally, on their own representatives.

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HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers, Hongkong, 17th June, 1907.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE. NORDEUTSCHER Lloyd, BREMEN.

For FURTHER PARTICULARS apply to MESSRS. MELCHERS & Co., Agents, Hongkong, 17th June, 1907.

THE I.G.M. Steamship "SCHARNHORST". Captain L. Maass, will leave for the above place on WEDNESDAY, the 19th June, at 4 p.m. from the Company's wharf.

NORDEUTSCHER Lloyd. For further Particulars apply to MESSRS. MELCHERS & Co., Agents, Hongkong, 17th June, 1907.

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARKS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM COMPANY, LIMITED, of Exchange Chambers 24 and 26, St. Mary Axe in the City of London, England, has on the 15th day of February, 1907, applied for the Registration in Hongkong in the Register of TRADE MARKS of the following TRADE MARK:

The heraldic design of a TWO HEADED LION encircled with a broad Collar upon which appears the word "MOSELINE" in the name of THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM COMPANY, LIMITED, who claim to be the Proprietors thereof.

The TRADE MARK has been used by the Applicants since the year 1907 in respect of the following goods in Class 47:—

LUBRICATING OILS.

A Facsimile of the TRADE MARK can be seen at the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong and also at the Office of the undersigned, Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER & DEACON, 761, Solicitors for the Applicants.

NOTICE.

THE present Proprietors of the CONNAUGHT HOTEL HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that they took over the Business and Assets of the said Hotel on the 1st day of January last, and that they are not in any way responsible for any debts incurred in carrying on the said Hotel previous to the 1st day of January, 1907.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1907.

NOTICE.

FROM this Date MESSRS. CLAUDIUS FRAVIEUX and P. R. CARTER are authorized to sign on behalf of this Firm per procuratione.

This Notice cancels all previous arrangements.

HERBERT DENT & CO., 1075 Canton, 7th June 1907.

NOTICE.

TO the OWNERS OF DOMESTIC BUILDINGS.

TAKE NOTICE that under No. 5 of the DOMESTIC CLEANLINESS and VENTILATION BYE LAWS (as amended), every domestic building or part of such building within the Western Division of the City of Victoria, occupied by members of more than one family must be CLEANSED and LIME-WASHED THOROUGHLY by the owner during the months of May and June.

N.B.—The word "thoroughly" used in this notice means that the houses should be lime-washed in respect of all the walls of each room and staircase, all cubicle partitions, stair casings and stair linings, all ceilings and the undersides of roofs both in main buildings, offices and servants' quarters and inclusive of verandahs.

The backyard should have its containing walls lime-washed up to the level of the first floor.

Carved, painted or polished woodwork in good condition, however, need not be lime-washed, but must be Cleaned.

The Western Division of the City lies to the West of Tank Lane and Cleverly Street, G. A. WOODCOCK, Secretary.

Dated this 1st day of June, 1907. 1352

FOR EUROPE & AMERICA, INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., and for PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE OUTPOSTS. A Comprehensive and Complete Record of the NEWS OF THE FAR EAST is given in the

HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, with which is incorporated THE CHINA OVERLAND TRADING REPORT. Subscription, paid in advance, \$12 per annum. Postage \$2 to any part of the World.

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, for account of the concerned, TO-MORROW (TUESDAY), the 18th June, 1907, at 2.30 p.m., at No. 33, Seymour Road, THE WHOLE OF THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

THIRTEEN CONTAINED, comprising:—A PINE WOOD HAT STAND with GLASS, DINING TABLE and CHAIRS, OVERMANEELS, PEAKEWOOD WARDROBES with GLASS, MARBLE-TOP WASHSTANDS, SINGLE and DOUBLE IRON BEDSTEADS with WIRE MATTRESSES, GLASS and CROCKERY WARE, &c., &c., &c.

Also, One COTTAGE PIANO by BROADWOOD (Patent check register action). Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS:—As Usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers, Hongkong, 18th June, 1907.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, for account of the concerned, On WEDNESDAY, the 19th June, 1907, at 3 p.m., on board, (If not previously sold by private contract, (as she now lies off "Stonecutters") The Dutch Steamer "JAPARA".

TERMS:—25 per cent. of the purchase money to be paid on the fall of the hammer and the balance within one week.

The above steamer is not to trade in Netherlands Indian Waters under a penalty of £4,000 for each and every time she may enter Netherlands Indian Waters, unless under FORCE MAJEURE, this same condition to be imposed upon by the purchaser to each successive buyer.

A Steam Launch will leave BLAKE Pier at 2.30 p.m. to convey intending Purchasers. For Full Particulars, apply to HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers, Hongkong, 18th June, 1907.

FOR SALE.

TWO VERY VALUABLE PIECES OF LANDED PROPERTY Situate at CANTON near the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company's Wharf and facing the river. The lots contain by admeasurement 50 "changes" or thereabouts. Title Deeds can be seen at the Office of the Undersigned.

For further particulars, apply to GOLDING & HAYWARD, Solicitors, 10, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 22nd May, 1907.

COLLECTIONS OF USED POSTAGE STAMPS IN PACKETS.

ASIATIC STAMPS. MIXED STAMPS. 100 for \$0.80 50 for \$ 3.00 150 " 1.75 100 " 10.00 200 " 3.50 150 " 25.00 250 " 5.75 200 " 35.00 275 " 9.00 300 " 55.00

Also Stamps in bags, sets, &c., &c. ARTISTIC-PICTORIAL POSTCARDS & all other Philatelic Goods. Inspection invited. GRACA & CO.,—Hongkong Hotel Corridor.

WANTED.

TRUSTWORTHY EUROPEAN ASSISTANT. Accustomed to Accounts and General Office work. Apply, in first instance, stating age, experience and salary required to "ASSISTANT".

Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 12th June, 1907.

WANTED.

A COMPRADORE, having business connections throughout the South of China and able to provide substantial security consisting of landed property in Hongkong to the extent of 10 per cent. of the annual turnover. Good remuneration to a suitable man. First Class references from a Foreign Bank required. Apply by letter only in the first instance to DUNN & BOWLEY, Hongkong, 5th April, 1907.

INTIMATIONS.

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB. THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held in the Club's PREMISES, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th June, at 5.15 p.m., for the purpose of considering and passing the Annual Report and Statement of Accounts for 1906.

FRANK LAMBERT, Hon. Secretary, Hongkong, 14th June, 1907.

THE YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LIMITED. NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LIMITED will be held at the Association's Head Office, No. 36, The Bund, Shanghai, on FRIDAY, the 28th day of June, 1907, at 4.30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering, and if thought fit passing certain Ordinary Resolutions (for the purpose of increasing the Capital of the Association) contained in a Notice, copies of which have already been posted to the Shareholders. NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Association will be CLOSED from the 25th to the 28th June, 1907 both days inclusive. By Order of the Court of Directors, W. S. JACKSON, Secretary, Hongkong, 8th June, 1907.

ON SALE.

THE DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE FOR 1907. Complete Edition ... \$10.00 Small ... " 6.00 Obtainable at the Hongkong Daily Press Office and from the Local Booksellers.

TO LET.

"BERIL" No. 1, GARDEN ROAD, Kowloon. Containing 8 Rooms and Garden. Possession 1st June, 1907. Apply to—H. M. H. NEMAZEE, Hongkong, 24th May, 1907.

TO LET. NO. 21, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL, suitable for Office and Godown. Apply on the Premises, Hongkong, 24th March, 1907.

TO LET. NOS. 3 & 5, CARNARVON VILLAS, Kowloon. Apply to—HEWAN & Co., No. 13, Connaught Road, West, Hongkong, 1st May, 1907.

TO LET. ONE OFFICE-ROOM on Second Floor, PRINCE'S BUILDINGS. Apply to—REUTER, BROECKELMANN & Co., Hongkong, 23rd April, 1907.

TO BE LET OR SOLD. WITH POSSESSION FROM 1st JUNE—IN WANCHAI ROAD. GOWDOWN, built of brick, with tiled roof, just thoroughly repaired, about 4000 square feet space, concrete flooring. Suitable for storage of any kind of merchandise. Apply to—Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 3rd May, 1907.

TO LET. "STONHEVED" 35, Robinson Road. Nos. 57 and 59, CAINE ROAD. Nos. 27, 29, 31 and 33, SEYMOUR ROAD. 3 New Houses in KENNEDY ROAD, near Wan Chai. No. 90 & 91 GOWDOWN PRAYA EAST. Apply to—SAM WANG CO. LTD., 81, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 13th November, 1906.

TO LET. 2ND FLOOR No. 12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. No. 38, CAINE ROAD. GREENCROFT, GARDEN ROAD, Kowloon, Redecorated, Electric Light, Tennis Court. No. 1, FAIRVIEW, ROBINSON ROAD, Kowloon. Apply to—LEIGH & ORANGE, 1, Des Vaux Road, Hongkong, 3rd May, 1907.

TO LET. FROM 1st JULY. LARGE AND SPACIOUS GOWDOWNS Nos. 9, 3A, 3B, 3C, and 10, PRAYA EAST, at present in the occupation of the Admiralty. Apply to—HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD., Hongkong, 1st June, 1907.

TO LET. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. WELLBURN, No. 81 the PEAK. Apply to—JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN, York Buildings, Hongkong, 22nd January, 1907.

TO LET. 2 FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES at Praya East, near East Point. Apply to—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Hongkong, 9th January, 1907.

TO LET. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. NO. 2, HOLLYWOOD ROAD, and No. 31, POTTINGER STREET. Apply to—ARRATON V. APCAR & Co., 45, Wyndham Street, Hongkong, 2nd March, 1907.

TO LET. A HOUSE in KNOTSFORD TERRACE KOWLOON. Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LD., Hongkong, 1st June, 1907.

TO LET. NO. 3, "ORMSBY TERRACE," Kowloon, from 1st July. Cheap Rental. Apply to—SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCUKATION, Hongkong, 4th June, 1907.

TO LET. NO. 3, CENTURY CRESCENT, Kennedy Road. Apply to—J. R. MICHAEL, No. 1, Prince's Building, Hongkong, 31st May, 1907.

TO LET. NO. 2, MACDONNELL ROAD. Apply to—COMPRADORE'S DEPARTMENT, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Hongkong, 3rd June, 1906.

TO LET. OFFICES in ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS. Apply to—SECRETARY, A. S. WATSON & Co., Limited, Hongkong, 23rd April, 1907.

TO LET. NO. 1, WEST END TERRACE, Shamceen, Canton. Apply to—HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD., Hongkong, 1st June, 1907.

TO LET.

NO. 8 GRANVILLE AVENUE, Kowloon. No. 6, CAMERON TERRACE, Kowloon, (Partly Furnished). Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LD., Hongkong, 24th March, 1907.

TO LET. NO. 54, HOLLYWOOD ROAD, Corner of Des Vaux Road. Apply to—TSAU SHUN TAI TONG, 31, Wellington Street, Hongkong, 13th June, 1907.

TO LET. NO. 25, LEIGHTON HILL ROAD. Apply to—THE COMPADORE, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Hongkong, 4th February, 1907.

TO LET. A suit of 3 LARGE and ONE SMALL ROOMS with Bath Room attached, and Verandah all round, on the First Floor in College Chambers, No. 31, Wyndham Street, facing "Glenalee". Can have the use of a Kitchen, can be rented singly or the whole. GROUND FLOOR of No. 4, Des Vaux Road including a Strong Room and servants' quarters. ROOMS on Second Floor of VICTORIA BUILDING, No. 5, Queen's Road Central, suitable for Offices. Apply to—DAVID SASSOON & Co. LTD., Hongkong, 24th May, 1907.

TO LET. 2 Semi-attached HOUSES, Nos. 136 and 138, MACDONNELL ROAD, each with 7 Rooms, Bath, Rooms, Kitchen, Servants' Quarters and Grass Tennis Court. Apply to—CHUNG CHINAM, Yan On Marine & Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., Hongkong, 1st March, 1907.

TO LET. NOS. 3 and 4, OBSERVATORY VILLAS, Kowloon. Moderate Rental. Tennis Court and Electric Light. No. 43, ELGIN STREET, 6 Rooms with front and back Verandahs. From 1st July. Apply to—ARRATON V. APCAR & Co., 45, Wyndham Street, Hongkong, 2nd May, 1907.

TO LET—IMMEDIATELY. THOMAS' HOTEL, on Long or Short Lease, with or without all the Furniture, Fixtures, etc., now on the Premises. Apply to—THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, Hongkong, 11th June, 1907.

FOR RENT. SEVEN LARGE ROOMS with Commodious Godown, fronting on the Canal Road, Shamceen, Canton. Possession given from July 1st. Well suited for general import and export business. Apply to—P. S. Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 11th June, 1907.

TO LET. OFFICES in King's Building and York Building. A HOUSE in WONG NA CHONG ROAD. GOWDOWNS in PRAYA EAST. A HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road. FLATS in MORETON TERRACE. Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD., Hongkong, 1st June, 1907.

TO LET. IMMEDIATELY, the Capacious Premises on the Ground-floor of No. 2, PEDDER STREET, at present occupied by Messrs. Harris Keeney Co., Ltd. Apply to—GILMAN & Co., Hongkong, 23rd January, 1907.

TO LET. "GLENWOOD" CAINE ROAD, suitable for a Boarding house or Club. Containing 26 Rooms. This property would be divided into two or more houses to suit tenants. "SMALL BUNGALOW" containing furnished Room with Bathroom and Dressing Room, Kitchen, &c., Close to Barker Road, Tram Station. Suitable for one or two bachelors. BELLIOS TERRACE HOUSES, ROBINSON ROAD. No. 4, ALBANY, Furnished or Unfurnished. No. 3, BELLIOS TERRACE, Corner House, 1st Row. WELLBURN, No. 81, PEAK, 6 Rooms and Tennis Court. A FIVE ROOMED FURNISHED HOUSE in CAMERON VILLAS, Peak. To Let for a Few Months. Excellent condition. Cheap rent. Apply to—LINDSEY & DAVIS, 3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings, Hongkong, 22nd March, 1907.

ON SALE. A TABLE OF THE RATES OF EXCHANGE AT HONGKONG. For Demand Drafts on London on the day of or preceding the departure of the English Mails; also Table of the Yearly Approximate Averages for 33 Years. From 1874 to 1906. Price: \$2 Cash. On sale at the "DAILY PRESS" Office, or Local Booksellers.

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

Fiscal Agents of the United States in China, the Philippine Islands and the Republic of Panama.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS. Authorised ... Gold \$10,000,000. CAPITAL PAID UP ... Gold \$3,250,000. RESERVE FUND ... Gold \$3,250,000.

HEAD OFFICE: 60, Wall Street, New York. LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, E.C. Branches and Agents all over the World.

LONDON BANKERS: BANK OF ENGLAND. NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED. THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, LIMITED.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, receives money in Current Account at the Rate of 2% per annum on Daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—For 12 months 4 1/2 per cent. per annum. For 6 " 4 " " " For 3 " 3 " " " No. 4, Queen's Road, Central, Hongkong, CHAS. E. SCOTT, Manager, Hongkong, 1st January, 1907.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... \$10,000,000. RESERVE FUND ... \$10,000,000. STEELING RESERVE ... \$10,000,000. SILVER RESERVE ... \$1,000,000. RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS ... \$10,000,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS. G. H. MEDHURST, Esq.,—Chairman. Hon. Mr. HENRY KESWICK, Esq.,—Deputy Chairman. A. Fuchs, Esq., R. Shollin, Esq., E. Goetz, Esq., R. Shaw, Esq., A. Haupt, Esq., H. A. W. Slade, Esq., C. E. Looman, Esq., H. E. Tomkins, Esq., A. J. Raymond, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER: HONGKONG—J. R. M. SMITH. MANAGER: SHANGHAI—H. E. R. HUNTER.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED. HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED. On Current Account at the rate of Two per Cent. per annum on the daily balance. ON FIXED DEPOSITS. For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum. For 6 months, 3 per cent. per annum. For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum. J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager, Hongkong, 14th June 1907.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application. INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3 1/2 Per Cent. per annum. Depositors may transfer at their option balances \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 Per Cent. per annum. For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager, Hongkong, 12th January, 1907.

NEDERLANDSCH-INDISCHE HANDELS BANK.

(NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK) ESTABLISHED 1863. Authorised Capital Fl. 15,000,000 (21,250,000). Subscribed Capital Fl. 10,000,000 (Paid up) Reserve Fund Fl. 1,224,850.19 (2135,737).

HEAD OFFICE: AMSTERDAM. SUB-OFFICE: THE HAGUE. HEAD AGENCY: BATAVIA. BRANCHES at: Singapore, Sourabaya, Samangan, Indramajoe, Bandoeng and Weltevreden.

CORRESPONDENTS at: Cheribon, Tagal, Pecalangan, Macassar, Pontianak, Padang, Medan, Penang, Rangoon, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Karachi, Djeddah, Bangkok, Saigon, Shanghai, &c.

BANKERS: THE WILLIAMS DEACONS BANK, LD. (SWISS BANKING CO.), PARIS. COMPTON NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS. Berlin: DEUTSCHE BANK. BRUSSELS: BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS BAS. Vienna: UNION BANK. ROME: BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA.

THE BANK buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit payable in all important places of the World and transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business. INTEREST ALLOWED. On Current Account at the Rate of 2% per annum on the Daily Balances. On Fixed Deposits: 12 months 4 1/2 per annum. 6 do. 4 do. 3 do. 3 1/2 do. J. BOETTJE, Manager, No. 16, Des Vaux Road Central.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER) CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Yen 5,000,000. CAPITAL PAID-UP ... " 3,750,000.

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA. BRANCHES AND AGENCIES: Amoy, Anping, Fouchow, Keelung, Swatow, Kobe, Nagasaki, Osaka, Shanghai, Tainan, Taipei, Tokyo, Yokohama.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 3, Des Vaux Road. Interest allowed on Current Account. Deposits received on terms which may be learned on application. D. TOHDOW, Manager, Hongkong, 5th April, 1907.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ... £1,500,000. SUBSCRIBED ... 1,125,000. PAID-UP ... 562,500. RESERVE FUND ... 170,000.

LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED. INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 1/2 per annum on the Daily balance. On Fixed Deposits:—For 12 months 4 1/2 per cent. For 6 " 4 " " " For 3 " 3 " " " EVAN ORMISTON, Manager, Hongkong, 30th April, 1907.

DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID UP ... Sh. Tael 7,500,000. HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI. BOARD OF DIRECTORS, BERLIN.

BRANCHES: Berlin, Hamburg, Cebu, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Tsingtau, Yokohama, Singapore.

Founded by the following Banks and Bankers:—KÖNIGLICHE SÄHRANLUNG (PREUSSISCHE STAATSBANK) Berlin. DIRECTION DER DISCOUNT-GESellschaft. DEUTSCHE BANK S. BIECHERDORF. BERLINER HANDELS-GESellschaft. BANK LUBE HANDEL UND INDUSTRIE. ROBERT WARSCHAUER & Co. MENDLSOHN & Co. M. A. VON ROTHSCHILD & SOHNE. JACOB S. H. STEIN. NORDEUTSCHE BANK IN LAMBERG, HAMBURG. SAL. OPPENHEIM, JR. & Co., KÖLN. BAYERISCHE HYPOTHEKEN UND WIRTSCHAFTS-BANK, MÜNCHEN.

LONDON BANKERS: Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SON, THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED. DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY DIRECTION DER DISCOUNT-GESellschaft.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account, DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. F. JUNG, Manager, Hongkong 7th January 1907.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ... Yen 24,000,000. RESERVE FUNDS ... 14,550,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES. Tokyo, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Honolulu, Bombay, Shanghai, Hankow, Chiofo, Tientsin, Peking, Newchwang, Dairen, Port Arthur, Amoy, Lioyang, Mukden, Tieling, Chang Chua.

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA. HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED. On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance. On fixed deposits for 12 months 5 1/2 per annum. " " " 8 " " " " " " 3 " " " " " " 3 " " " " " " TAKEO TAKAMOTO, Manager, Hongkong, 6th April, 1907.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDELS-MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY). ESTABLISHED 1824. PAID UP CAPITAL Fl. 45,000,000 (23,750,000). RESERVE FUND ... Fl. 5,000,000 (2,417,000).

HEAD OFFICE: AMSTERDAM. HEAD-AGENCY BATAVIA. Branches:—Singapore, Penang, Shanghai, Rangoon, Sourabaya, Cheribon, Tagal, Pecalangan, Macassar, Pontianak, Tjilatjap, Padang, Medan, Deli, Palembang, Kotabradja, (Achoen) Bandjermasin.

Correspondents at: Macassar, Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, &c., &c.

LONDON BANKERS: THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED. The Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of credit on its Branches and Correspondents in the East, on the Continent, and in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts Banking Business of every description. INTEREST ALLOWED. On Current Accounts 2 1/2 per annum on daily balances. On Fixed Deposits 12 months 4 1/2 per annum. 6 do. 4 do. 3 do. 3 1/2 do. J. L. VAN HOUTEN, Agent, Hongkong, 8th June, 1907.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1857. HEAD OFFICE—LONDON. PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £800,000. Shortly to be increased to £1,300,000. RESERVE FUND ... £1,075,000. Shortly to be increased to £1,475,000. RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS ... £280,000.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2 1/2 per annum on the Daily balances. On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 4 per cent. " " " 6 " " " " " " 3 " " " " " " JOHN ARMSTRONG, Manager, Hongkong, 16th May, 1907.

INTIMATION

S. MOUTRIE & CO. LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1875.

BABY GRANDS
BY
RACHELS, PLEYEL, KEMMLER AND ROSENKRANZ.
PRICES FROM 500.

FOR LIGHTNESS OF TOUCH,
QUALITY OF TONE, AND
DURABILITY, THESE PIANOS
ARE UNRIVALLED.

A GUARANTEE FOR A TEST
PERIOD OF TWO YEARS
GIVEN WITH EACH INSTRUMENT. INSPECTION INVITED.

SOLE AGENTS:

S. MOUTRIE & CO. LTD.,
York Building, Chater Road.
Hongkong, 30th July, 1906. 138-2

INSURANCES

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1905
£17,897,118.

I. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL... £1,000,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... 2,750,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL... 687,500 0 0
II. FIRE FUNDS... 3,388,720 19 8

The Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 27th April, 1907. 134-3

AACHEN AND MUNICH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OF AIX LA CHAPPELLE.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.
REUTER, BROCKELMANN & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 21st April, 1897. 114

THE GLOBUS INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.
CARLOWITZ & CO.,
Hongkong, 13th August 1906. 29

GENERAL ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION LTD.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above Corporation are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.
W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
Hongkong, 17th May, 1907. 933

HONGKONG BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

AUCTIONEER.

C. DE M. C. VIEIRA-RIBEIRO,
Auctioneer, Consignments solicited. Account Sales rendered and settlement effected promptly. No. 84, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

BOOKBINDING.

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SINGON & CO.
Iron, Steel, Metal and Hardware Merchants. Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and Foundry. Coke Importers, General Storekeepers and Commission Agents. 35 & 37, Hing Loong Street, (1st Street West of Central Market.) Telephone No. 515.

PHOTOGRAPHER

M. MUMETA, JAPANESE ARTIST.
Bromide and Crayon Enlargements and also colouring Photos and relief Photos. Views of China and Manila. Work done for Amateurs; No. 84, Queen's Road Central.
Good Panorama Views of Hongkong, recently taken, on sale.

PRINTING.

DAILY PRESS OFFICE.
Proofs read by Englishmen

TYPEWRITERS.

F. A. V. RIBEIRO,
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BOARD AND RESIDENCE

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Short Notice. 997

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SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

A THEORY OF INTERSTELLAR TRANSMISSION—LIGHT AS A BLOOD-MAKER—A NOVEL ENGINEERING DIFFICULTY—TESTS OF HALLS AS SPEAKING PLACES—AN IMPROVED MANTLE—A ROAD-MARKING INSTRUMENT—A PHOTOGRAPHIC DEVICE.

Biologists having failed to prove any case of spontaneous generation, Prof. Svante Arrhenius is attracted by the idea that all life has had a common origin, and has spread from the single source to many worlds. The discovery of the pressure of light has added probability to panspermia, which teaches that life germs are conveyed through interstellar space. At the railway speed of 37 miles an hour, a body would occupy 150 years in going from the earth to Mars and 70,000 million years in traversing the distance to the nearest fixed star, but with the pressure of radiation as motive power the journeys might be reduced to 20 days and 2,000 years respectively. Even these seem long intervals for germs and spores to survive the dryness, cold and light.

Recent investigations indicate, however, that some germs are proof against any colds, that the action of light is oxidation and is absent in a vacuum, that the loss of vitality in the cold of space would be 1,000 million times less rapid than at 50 deg. F., and that desiccation would be no greater in millions of years than in one day at 50 deg. F. Hence it may be that interstellar space is traversed at enormous speed by living germs that develop life on reaching favorable planets.

Animals born in darkness or red light are found by Dr. Oerum, of the Finsen Institute at Copenhagen, to be heavier but to have only half as much blood as those born under normal conditions. Living in darkness a few weeks reduces the blood three per cent. or more, while blue light tends to give an excess of the total amount and that in the heart.

V-shaped troughs from the new ice quarries in Swiss glaciers have given engineers a peculiar problem, as they have required many curves, to act as brakes and ensure the safe delivery of the ice blocks at the railroad at the foot of the mountain.

Experiments reported to the French Physical Society by M. Marage show that it is practicable to gauge the acoustic properties of any public hall, and to direct each speaker how to use the voice to the best advantage. It was found that in a hall where a regular continued sound is produced, there may be heard the primary wave from the source, many diffuse waves returned from the walls, producing resonance; and waves regularly reflected, giving distinct echoes. The duration of the resonance sound determines whether the acoustic properties are good or bad, the satisfactory condition being where the resonance is sufficiently short to reinforce the sound that produces it without interfering with the following one. His "vowel siren" has been used by Marage in studying the resonance sound, and the natural voice has been thus replaced by a synthetic vibration whose pitch, intensity and quality can be determined exactly. Tests in six halls of Paris have brought out the conditions for making an audience understand where acoustics are defective. For example, at the Trocadero hall, accommodating 4,500 persons in a space of 68,000 cubic meters, it is not necessary to speak louder than in a Sorbonne lecture-room of 800 cubic meters, but the orator must go very slowly, spacing his words.

A special inflammation of the eyes—ophthalmia electrica—seems to have become common among workers with electric light apparatus, and now Dr. Oculist has pointed out to the Berlin Medical Society that the trouble may result from very brief exposure to strong glare. In an electric melting of iron at an engine factory an enormous area of 50,000 candle-power was produced. Workmen passing within six or eight yards were warned not to linger, yet on the next day twelve of the men sought medical advice, reporting pain in the eyes, profuse lachrymation, spasm of the eyelids, and headache. Ultra violet rays are the suggested active cause.

The Plaisetty incandescent gas mantle, to be manufactured in London, is claimed to endure vibration and crashing without injury, and adapts itself to any flame. It is soft and flexible, and can be mailed in a common envelope.

The increasing importance of smooth roads has suggested to M. J. Brown, an English engineer, an apparatus for automatically tracing on a band of paper every inequality and defect. The instrument is called the viagraph, and it resembles a long and narrow sled drawn by a long cord. The recording apparatus, under a glass cover, is placed between the runners. A toothed wheel at the end of a horizontal lever is held to the road by a spring, being thus made to follow every elevation and depression, and through an adjustable link a second lever is made to follow the variations with a writing point pressed against a band of paper carried by a vertical drum. The paper is drawn from one spool over the drum to a second spool by the motion of the sled itself. An accurate tracing of the profile of the road is made on the paper, with the inequalities more or less exaggerated according to the adjustment of the link connecting the two levers. A gong sounds at each revolution of the drum, and the distance traveled by the road wheel is recorded on three dials.

How stereoscopic views may be taken with a single lens is pointed out by a British photographer. He uses a Zeiss anar lens of ten inch focus, with iris diaphragm, and in front of it places a card having a hole at each side,

the iris being wide open. Any near object having perceptible depth is then brought into focus. Each side of the lens must see the object from a different point, and the ground glass of the camera shows two distinct sharp images nearly superimposed. Taking a photograph with each opening, the print proves a good stereoscopic pair.

Reflected light is wasteful. In a recent test by Dr. Reibmayr, both electric glow lamps and incandescent gas burners were used, and when the light was directed to the ceiling and reflected the illumination was 31 per cent. less than when directed downward from close to the ceiling.

THE PLEASURE OF EVIL.

WHY A BAD HEAD FOLLOWS A WET NIGHT.

Pleasure, on the evolutionary theory, is a sort of signal to tell us that the track is clear, that what we are doing is physiologically beneficial and that we may go ahead. Pain, on the other hand, is a danger-signal, warning us to stop. If this is so, why is it that in so many instances injurious acts and processes are accompanied by pleasure? To take so common a case as alcoholic intoxication, which is admittedly dangerous, no matter what we may think of moderate drinking, why does it not hang out its danger signal until next morning, when the mischief is all done? Why is its progress accompanied not with pain, but with enjoyment?

Following the lines of a recent French investigation, a writer in *The British Medical Journal* tells us that what he calls "morbid" pleasure is the "expression of disharmony" in the individual—due to the overdevelopment of some function, or, it may be, to some arrest of evolution. In any case pleasure is not a state, but a process, "the appreciation of a difference," never existing alone, but always in relation to other functions. The writer enlarges upon this as follows:

The elevation of any one pleasure to the highest field of attention, therefore, always involves the subordination or sacrifice of others, and for this reason the successive emotions should always be justly distributed in order to maintain the harmonious integrity of the individual. "It is," as the late Professor Veitch, of Glasgow, used to say to his students, "the wide man who is the great man." The general idea that pleasure is the concomitant of actions which are serviceable either to the individual or the race, need by no means, the writer says, be abandoned because of the apparent exceptions already noted. He continues, taking up in particular the matter of alcoholism:

"The necessary connection between utility and pleasure has been frequently denied, but notwithstanding that there are many apparent exceptions to this rule, notably the pleasures derived from the taking of harmful drugs or alcoholic intoxication and the often-mentioned emphasis of the dying—exceptions which prevented Ribot, for example, from admitting its entire validity—notwithstanding these, it does not, we believe, when regarded from the phylogenetic (racial) rather than the individual point of view, admit of any exceptions. Herbert Spencer himself in his 'Principles of Psychology,' explained away many of these apparent exceptions, and Max Nordau, in his amusing and often illuminating 'Paradoxes,' in his chapter on 'Evolutionary Ethics,' deals with this question of alcoholic pleasure. After stating, though not explaining in physiological terms, the action of alcohol as exciting the nervous system to a higher degree of activity, producing 'an intensive feeling of strength, cheerfulness, impulses, on the part of the will and a plentiful supply of conceptions on the part of the judgment, that is, a condition which can in the natural order of things only be produced by such circumstances as are in the highest degree beneficial for the health and life of the individual,' he proceeds to show, by a reduction ad absurdum, how if alcohol had existed in nature in a pure and easily accessible state like water or the fruits of trees, those who had continually experienced pleasure from a copious indulgence in alcohol would have died out and only those or their descendants would have remained to day who found alcohol as intolerably offensive as, say, petroleum or the fluids of putrefaction. He does not, however, attempt to outline the rationale of alcoholic over-indulgence, though he states that the exceptions to the utility-pleasure rule are invariably evidences of morbid states. The conclusion reached, therefore, according to the theory that has been outlined above, is that the morbid quality of alcoholic pleasure arises from the fact that the subject is ill-balanced—he is suffering from the abnormal development of one aptitude at the expense of others.

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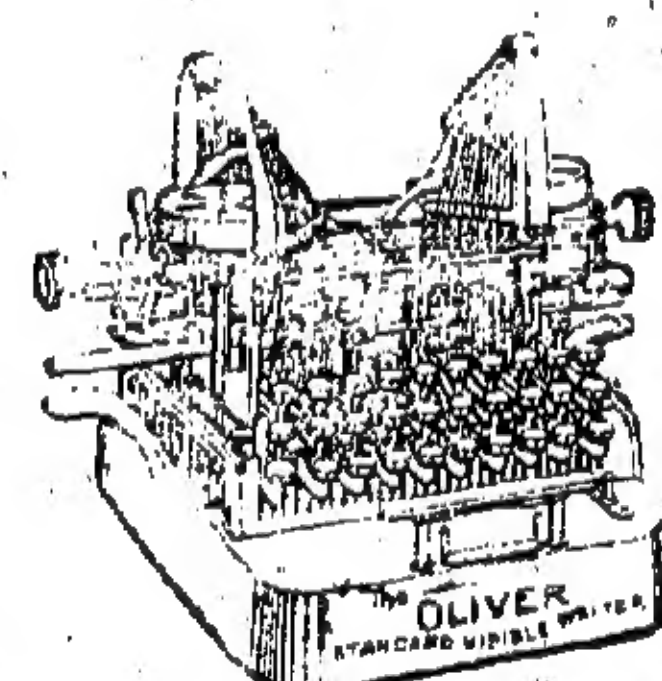
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